## A BRILLIANT GALAXY

## Distinguished Contributors

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Coming Year of Surpassing Interest.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has had the rare good fortune to secure for its readers contributions from the pens of an array of distinguished men such as no other paper in the country has ever been able to boast of.

Some of these gentlemen have consented to write for The National TRIBUNE where they have refused solicitations from other papers and magazines, because they recognize it as the great representative of the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country, and the channel through which they can address the most of those who served with or under them in the historic years from 1861 to 1865. Affection for the splendid soldiers they led induces them to do what scarcely anything else could; that is, take time away from pressing private affairs to prepare these articles.

The following gentlemen have already furnished articles, or have

them in course of preparation:

Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder"; first Republican candidate for President; Commander of the "Department of the West" and of the "Mountain Department."

Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Commander Third Corps, Army of the Potomac: ex-Minister to Spain, etc.

Maj.-Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander Second Division, Fifth Corps; Past Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R. Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, Commander Third Division, Ninth

Corps ; Past Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R.; ex-Governor of Pennsyl- | The present operations are all manuvers for vania; Major-General, Pennsylvania National Guard. Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Commander Fourth Corps at Battle

of Nashville. Maj.-Gen. R. W. Johnson, Commander Sixth Cavalry Division

Maj.-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Commander Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, from Vicksburg to Washington.

Maj.-Ger. A. V. Kautz, Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Ohio, Commander First Division, Twenty-Fifth Corps, etc.

Brig.-Gen. Francis A. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps; Superintendent of Tenth United States Census; President Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond, ex Surgeon-General, United States Army, author of "Lal," "A Strong-minded Woman," etc.

Brig.-Gen. Russell A. Alger, Colonel, 5th Mich. Cav., Governor of

Brig.-Gen. Hiram Berdan, Commander of the famous Berdan Brig.-Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Third Corps; ex-Surveyor, Port of

Brig .- Gen. John B. Turchin, Army of the Cumberland.

Col. Albert G. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Cav.

Col. Fred. D. Grant, eldest son of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Mai. Ben: Perley Poore, the distinguished war correspondent.

Other gentlemen of no less eminence in the service of their country have given conditional promises, and many of them will no doubt find

opportunity before the year passes to write for the paper. "Carleton," the brilliant and graphic historian, whose contributions have been so enthusiastically received, will continue to contribute to the

paper. These contributions will excel in historical importance, interest and variety any publications on the war appearing anywhere.

Comrades cannot afford to miss a number of the paper.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

# (ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

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Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,

postal money order, or draft on New Fork, will be ut the risk of the sender, AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUEL has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own

judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent | should now lack bread, or clothing, or shelter, only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-

vections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

COREESPONDENCE .- Correspondence is solicited zion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all con Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 7, 1886.

PARTICULAR REQUEST.

shall lose no time in sending in at least one | France new subscriber to the NATIONAL TRIBUNE We want to open the campaign for the soldier before this session of Congress with all the moral power that can be bestowed by a quarter-of-a-million subscribers on our list,

GEN. WALKER NEXT WEEK. Next week we shall begin the long-expected articles by Gen. Francis A. Walker. There are:

forcible style of writing that is very fascina-

ting. We know that every reader will be

more than delighted with the articles.

1. Sumner at Fair Oaks. 2. Couch at Chancellorsville.

3. Hancock at Gettysburg. 4. Warren at Bristoe.

Nothing in all the literature of the war will surpass these in interest. Gen. Walker had opportunities such as probably no other living man had for information on the sabjects he has chosen, and he has a brilliant,

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SUR-

In a letter inclosing an editorial from a Western paper on the disposition of the surplus revenue Comrade John H. Frizell, of Butler, Mo., asks:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Can any one give a good and sufficient reason, or any reason, why a part of the surplus should not be used in complying with the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R.?

We answer: No! emphatically No!

Not only part, but the whole, if necessary, of the surplus revenue of the United States should be applied to the relief of the disabled veterans of the Union.

It is a disgrace that any man who served the Nation faithfully in its time of necessity while that Nation's coffers are overflowing with idle money.

This is not a matter of charity or generosity-it is one of simple justice. These broken-down men gave the Nation in its hour of direst need what it needed most from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pon- direly-brave, willing young hearts, ready for any sacrifice that would uphold her glorious banner and save her life. They But on the other hand, the Russian finances staked everything they had for her, and bought with their courage and self-sacrifice, their blood, limbs and shattered health, every particle of the prosperity her people THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, have since enjoyed. There would not be a partment as by the arms of the Allies. dollar of surplus revenue to dispute about | England has a splendid system of adminnow if the broken-down men had not broken themselves down following Grant and Sherman through the swamps of the Mississippi, in beating back Hood under "Pap" Thomas, or in following Meade from Gettysburg to Appointtox. Instead the people would be greaning under as onerous a burden of taxa-We urgently desire that every comrade | tion as now afflicts the people of defeated

> The country owes it to the men who broke themselves down in preventing it from being broken down a comfortable provision for the remainder of their days. Whenever it fails to do this it makes a shameless repudiation of a most sacred debt. Its highest and most urgent duty to-day is toward these muchdeserving and disabled men, and every dictate of honor demands that no veteran shall suffer want and misery while there is an unappropriated dollar in the Treasury.

> Pension Committee point out with the greatest distinctions what is the immediate duty of the Government. They show what honor and right demand should be done at once, without debate or delay. That is:

1. To continue pensions to all widows and dependent relatives, without demanding proof that the prisoner's death was caused by his service.

3. To pension the dependent parent where pensioner leaves neither widow nor orphans. 4. To pension survivors of rebel prisons, without requiring proof that their disability

resulted from their imprisonment. 5. To pension all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent on their own labor for support, or who are 62 years old.

6. To equalize bounties.

surplus income to carry out these recommendations, it should be done at once and unhesitatingly.

Nation's life was infinitely less than that of The bondholders were paid to the uttermost a debt of honor of far more sacredness than that owed the bondholders.

WAR IN THE EAST.

To THE EDITOR: Please answer through the nedium of your valuable columns the following What is the general opinion in military circles

sia?-John A. Aitken, Grayson, Ky.

as to the result of a war between England and Rus-

It is not easy to answer Comrade Aitken's question direct, for the reason that it is not at all likely that in the event of a war England or Russia will fight single-handed. alliances. England holds that it is just as much the duty of the other great powers of Europe to hold Russia in check as it is hers, but they do not accept that view with the enthusiasm that she wishes. When she went to war in the Crimea 30 years ago she had the alliance of France-then the most powerful military nation in the world-and of Turkey and Sardinia, each of whom put fair-sized armies into the field alongside of hers. Then Austria, torn and demoralized by the great rebellion of five or six years before, was unable to participate on one side or the other. Prussia was the smallest of the Great Powers at that time, and was not in position to take sides to advantage.

Now the situation is radically changed Prussia, or Germany, is the strongest power in Europe, and it is believed that she would side with Russia in the event of war. What France would do is mere guesswork. Her statesmen are shrewd enough to see that there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by keeping her intentions a mystery. Her deepest-seated emotion is, of course, hatred to Germany and desire for revenge. But England has been her enemy with few intermissions since the beginning of their respective histories, and there is much friction now between the countries on account of the clashing of their commercial interests in foreign lands. France also feels that to England she owes much of her humiliation at Prussia's hands. It is positively asserted that there is an alliance or at least an understanding between Russia, Germany and France on the Eastern question, and many things appear as proof of this.

Austria is to-day much stronger than she ever was. She has many reasons to influence her to side with Russia in driving the Turks out of Europe and dividing up their possessions, and she has also strong reasons to impel her to take the opposite course. The recent speech of the Premier to the Hungarian Parliament is taken to be significant of her intention to side against Russia. The remaining great power is Italy, which has risen from insignificance since the Crimean war. She has as yet given no indication of how she

will act in case of war. There is not the slightest reason for expecting that if England and Russia began the war they would be allowed to fight it out single-handed; but supposing that they were, it is not clear where the victory would lie. Russia has an immense army, and is as near the disputed territory as we are to Mexico. She has a population of nearly 100,000,000 from which to draw fighting men, while England has not much more than a third of that number-if we exclude India. are in a wretched shape, and her civil and military administrations are hopelessly corrupt. She was defeated in the Crimea as

and the United States; her wealth is practically boundless, her navy can overpower any probable combination of ships brought against her, and her fightimg men are greatly superior to the Russians.

much by the utter rottenness of every de-

To sum up, no one can more than guess what will be the issue of the struggle, when it is once begun.

A SOLDIERS FRIEND IN THE FIELD. Among the soldiers' friends upon whom they can at all times rely in Congress is the Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, recently nominated by acclamation in his district convention. During his six years' service in the House of Representatives, when a chempion was needed for any measure in behalf of the Union soldiers, he was always ready to respond, and, what was more, he was one of the very for men to whom the House The recommendations of the Sailonal would listen on any occasion. This is a distinction not enjoyed by over half a dozen among the 325 Members, and made Mr. Horr an invaluable advocate on the floor. He not only always talked right, but he never hesitated to vote also as he talked. In the 48th | upon himself the duty of sending us in an-Congress Mr. Horr was especially conspicu- other subscriber. This is very little to do, ous in heading off and effectually putting a for every man who now takes the paper quietus upon legislation which demagogs, knows among his acquaintances several who

2. To extend the arrears limit to Jan. 1, hating press of the country, were upon the point of rushing through.

Mr. Horr's exposure of the fallacious scheme was so efficacious then that in the present Congress the soldiers' enemies had to invent a new device, this time known as the "Morrison resolution" to create a special | push. tax to pay pensions. Such propositions as this always roused in Mr. Horr an exhibition of his best vim as a matchless debater, and when he had scarified the cuticle and uncovered the real inwardness of the enemy's If necessary to spend every dollar of our project, it was invariably covered with derision or allowed to slink into obscurity.

The veterans of Mr. Horr's district owe it to themselves and to their comrades all over Even then the sum will fall far short of the country to see to it that he is returned the aggregate amount paid the bondholders, | to his old place in the next Congress. It is whose contribution to the preservation of the | not in every district that there is such an opportunity to secure the representation of the men in whose behalf we now appeal. the soldier element by the election of such a well-tried Member of the House. Make no farthing-as they should have been, even mistake, comrades. Your interests are at though it required the imposition of heavy stake in every seat of the 50th Congress. If taxes upon a war-wasted people. It cannot a majority are your friends your cause is certainly be regarded as unreasonable to ask | won, and this cause should be your only but these should occasion only temporary that the money for which the country has politics and decide your ballot. Let there no present use be applied to the discharge of be unity among the soldiers as there is among their enemies. That accomplised once, and the battle is won.

LET PARTY COUNT FOR NOTHING. It makes no difference whether a candidate for Congress be Republican or Democrat, Greenbacker, Labor Reformer or Prohibitionist, if he will not explicitly promise to support the recommendations of the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R., he should not receive a single soldier vote.

This is the paramount issue before the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country. No other question now before the people, or likely to arise in Congress, approaches it in

If the comrades go about this with the proper earnestness and unaminity, they will not only secure the pledges of a majority of Representatives of the 50th Congress, but they will also so impress the Members of the present Congress with their earnestness that there will be no difficulty about securing the passage of the desired law at the coming

The enactment of such a law will be the surest and speediest way of bringing substantial relief to the greatest number of

It will at once give aid to every disabled and dependent veteran. In such cases there will be no delay, no long and tedious circumlocution no weary years of hunting after "additional evidence," no calls for testimony of regimental Surgeon, of two reputable comrades or a commissioned officer. All that it will be necessary for a comrade to prove is that he is the man named in his discharge, and that he is now disabled from performing a

Any comrade can see at a glance what this will do. It will at once raise every disabled soldier from want and wretchedness to a condition when he will be assured of enough to support life for the remainder of his days. As we all feel bound to help disabled comrades, their widows and orphans and depend-

ent parents with our own money, and to appeal to the communities in which they live for contributions to aid in maintaining them in comfort, so we should all feel equally bound to insist that the man who asks for our votes to seat him in Congress should be willing to vote public money to discharge the Nation's debt of honor to the men who

A man who will not vote for these recommendations is a worse repudiator than one who would refuse to pay the debt the country incurred to those who bought its bonds during the war, and he is lacking in the qualities a Legislator should have. No soldier should vote for him on any account

NOT ALL WE WANT.

The recommendations of the National Pension Committee do not contain all that the soldiers want and which common justice demands that they should have. But they contain what it is best and wisest to ask at this time. The fact cannot be denied that there is a very large portion of the people of the country determinedly opposed to pensions of all kinds. There is another portion that favor moderate pensions, but believe that the soldiers have already been treated very liberally. The opposition of these classes must be encountered at every suggestion of any liberalization of the pension system. They have doggedly fought every proposition to increase pensions, and what has been gained for the soldiers has been gained piecemeal. If all that they istration, only equaled by those of Germany | receive to-day had been asked for them in the first instance there would have gone up such a howl of hostility that the whole thing would have been defeated out of hand. The only thing to do was what has been done-ask for a little at a time, and all unite in asking for the same thing. If we can get the recommendations of the National Pension Committee through during the coming session of Congress, it will not hurt in the least the chances of getting additional legislation from future Congresses, but will rather help-Therefore, let us all join in the effort to do that which will at once take every disabled soldier from the poorhance and put him again in his own home. After that we can concentrate upon whatever else the National Encampment as a body may think wise to

ALL HELP SOME.

Now is the time to begin raising clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. The paper should have its circulation doubled by the time Congress meets. It will have, if every subscriber and friend it now has will take who wished to curry favor with the soldier- | read and admire it, and would take it if

urged a little. With a circulation of 250,-000 the paper can do vastly more for the soldier than it has done in the past, and every one knows what it has accomplished for him in the past. Comrades, all put your shoulder to the wheel now for one united

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has had splendid success in sending out its watches. has distributed thousands throughout the country, and in no case have they failed to give the highest satisfaction. Indeed they cannot do otherwise, for we guarantee them, and will refund the money if we do not furnish a first-class timepiece in every respect. Any one who receives a watch from us which does not do its work as well as any watch should, should at once notify us, and if after a few days' trial it does not come up to the mark it should be sent back to us at once, and another will be sent in its place. In spite of all care in testing and inspecting, imperfect watches will occasionally slip in, where thousands are sent out, annoyance, for perfect ones will be at once sent to replace them.

EXTRA COPIES.

Any of our subscribers who chance to receive an extra copy of this week's paper will understand that it is sent to him to show to some one of his friends and acquaintances who is not now a subscriber, but who should be. By a little effort on the part of all our friends the subscription list of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE can be doubled in the next few weeks. It ought to be before the meeting of Congress, for it can do more than any other influence or means that can be brought to bear on Congress to secure the legislation that the soldiers of the country should have. We hope that everyone who gets an extra copy will at once put it where it will do the most good, and add to the act whatever words in favor of the paper that he thinks it deserves. This the surest way to advance the cause of the soldier.

THE comrades in Illinois are making it tion of Hon. Lot L. Smith, reading as he could | Geo. S. Merrill, who has just retired from the postvery warm for Congressman William Morrison, who was the only public man in Washington who treated the National Pension Committee of the G.A.R. with disrespect which lasted until the breaking out of the war. during the visit of that body to Washington in the interest of the soldiers of the country. but his ability to command was soon recog-Speaker Carlisle, the Pension Committees of both Houses, and all the influential men of both parties received the Pension Committee with the respect that was due to men who spoke in the name of the 325,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic. They were all particularly courteous, gave the Committee an attentive hearing, and approved of its recommendations. Only Mr. Morrison acted the boor, and did it in so gratuitous and unnecessary a way as to make it seem that he was seeking an opportunity to insult the soldiers of the country. Retribution will probably overtake him in the shape that he most dreads. Though his District gives a Democratic majority of about 2,500, it looks likely that he will be defeated, for the soldiers and their friends in his party are arraying themselves against him. This is as it should be. No matter what a man's politics is, if he is not a friend of the soldier he should be defeated.

To the soldiers of the country the issue that overrides all others is whether the Government shall take upon itself the support of the disabled veterans, their widows and orphans, or whether this duty shall be left to the Infirmary Director and the Township Trustees. The next Congress should decide this by placing the burden on the Government, where it honestly belongs. Let veterans everywhere make Congressmen and Congressional candidates understand that no excuse will be accepted for not adopting the recommendations of the National Pension

In our notice last week of the picture of the battle of Atlaata, painted for Gen. John W. Fuller, of Toledo, O., we neglected to mention the artist. This is Comrade Jas. E. Taylor, a veteran of the 10th N. Y., and an artist who ranks high in his profession, as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has taken occasion to say in previous issues. His studio is 1449 Lexington avenue, New York.

In Capt. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, the oldiers of the country have a comrade with a strong voice and an active brain, as well as a heart in the right place. He is in the field for re-election to Congress. There are veterans enough in his district to send him back with flying colors. See to it. He has been tried and not found wanting.

THE reports we publish show that the contributions for the Charleston sufferers have begun to flow in. Next week we hope that what is now a rill will become a mighty river of benefactions.

child's administration should see the G.A.R. numbering half a million, and it will if we all go at it with the right spirit. Join the G.A.R., comrade, if you are not

THE end of Commander-in-Chief Fair-

already a member. Your place is with the men you once stood shoulder to shoulder with you in line of battle.

## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING. BATTLE OF EZRA CHURCH .-- A graphic

description of one of the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. By Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d U. S. Cav. OUR FIRST BATTLE .- A sketch of one of

S. Morris, Golconda, Ill. A BOY'S ADVENTURE IN OLD COLO-

the early engagements in the West. By W.

RADO.-By W. Thornton Parker, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Newport, R. I.

GEN. CHAS. H. GROSVENOR.

Among those whose sturdy patriotism and eminent services in war and peace have commanded the confidence and admiration of the John Grosvenor, founder of the line in Amer- closed. ica, who died at Roxbury, Mass., in 1690, leaving a family of six sous. Thomas Grosvenor, ber of the Governor's Conneil.

The parents of Gen. Grosvenor were Peter Grosvenor and Ann (Chase) Grosvenor, who locating in Athens County. Peter had served



in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of Major. The early education of Charles was acquired in the district schools of Athens County. supplemented by private study, in which his mother, a lady of marked character and intelligence, afforded him great assistance. It is no doubt due in a large measure to her assiduous care in directing his early education that many of those rare qualities that have since distinguished him in public life were developed. He was early thrown upon his own resources, a circumstance that incited him to exertion; and in order to obtain means to further prosecute his studies, he taught school for a number of terms in the various district schools in Athens

while teaching school, attending store and office at Lawrence, and to a sketch of him and his working on a farm. He was admitted in 1857 at Athens, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1858 he formed law partnership with Hon. S. S. Knowles, Early in the great struggle for the Union he shouldered his musket as a private soldier. nized and he was commissioned as Major of the 18th Ohio. In June, 1863, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He served with distinction in the dashing operations under Gen. Mitchell in Northern Alabama. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign, his regiment being attached to the reserve force under Gen. Steedman at Chattanooga, Col. Grosvenor asked and received permission to accompany the army. He served on the staff of Gen. Turchin, of Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, until in rence been that Maj. Merrill has been recommis-June, when the campaign of Gen. Steedman | stoned time and again without any opposition into East Tennessee made it necessary for him | whatever and to the hearty approval of all classes.

Ohio and 68th Ind., the 2d provisional bat- dent to recommission him. This was not done, but talion of the Fourteenth Corps, and the 18th a personal friend of his, who had served his apthe Muríreesboro pike he assaulted the enemy's works on Riddle's Hill with great vigor and gallantry, losing from his small command 230 men within 15 minutes. For his brilliant services in this battle he was urged for promotion by Gen. Steedman, whose recommendation was thus indorsed by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

Respectfully forwarded and earnestly recom-mended, Lieut.-Col. Grosvenor has served under my command since November, 1862, and has on all occasions performed his duties with intelligence In April, 1865, he was raised to the full rank

of Colonel, with the brevet title of Brigadier-General. While on duty in August, 1865, as Provost Marshal-General of the Department of Georgia, an attempt to bribe him was made by some cotton speculators. If he would lend himself to their schemes the sum of \$200,000 was offered, of which Grosvenor was to have half. The latter reported the matter to Gen. Steedman, who, for the purpose of entrapping the bribers, directed that an installment of the money he received. Eleven thousand dollars was paid in cash, and the parties were then arrested. The money paid was forfeited and was all turned over to the constituted authorities of Augusta, to be expended for the relief of the poor of that city. A full and searching investigation of the affair was made by the Secretary of War, who paid a high compliment to

Gen. Grosvenor for his conduct in the matter. At the close of the war Gen. Grosvenor returned to Athens and resumed the practice of his profession, and was nominated for the State Senate, but did not secure an election. In 1873 he was elected to the General Assembly of Ohio from Athens County. In 1875 he was re-elected, and at the organization of the House was chosen Speaker. As a legislator Gen. Grosvenor made an exceptionally high record. His great oratorical powers, united with indefatigable industry and a remarkable conception of requirements, rendered him a formidable antagonist in debate. A Republican of the most pronounced type, he was jealously watchful of the interests of his party, as many of his speeches attest. His speeches are replete with sentiment and sound logic, and the manner of their delivery is forcible and convincing. In a public speech delivered at Hillsboro, O., Aug. 24, 1878, in his arraignment of his political antagonists he uttered the following characteristic sentiment, occasioned by a former determined opposition to the establishment and maintenance, as a State Institution, of the Soldiers' Home.

The Bashi-Bazouk stays his murderous hand at sight of the yellow flag of the hospital; the Cossack his thirst for blood and vengeance in the presence the commune of Paris, which had destroyed the Louvre and defiled the grandeur of the Tuilleries and covered itself with the blood of the saintly archbishop of Paris, stayed its wild career and was awed into stillness at the sight of the Hotel des Invalides. Think you, if the trained and bronzed hordes of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee and Early, in its famous campaign of 1863, had reached Washington, that the hands of its brave men would have been laid in vandalistic destruction upon the Soldiers' Home, the work of Scott and his compeers? Nay, verily; the latent anget of Southern chivalry, bitnded and defiled as she was by the flerce hates and heart-burnings of that time, would have stood across the avenues of approach to that sacred spot, and with her flaming sword have driven back even the stragglers who perchance, shrinking from sight, might have been tempted to descerate one flower or biade of grass ound within its sacred precincts.

In political campaigns Gen. Grosvenor is well known throughout the country as a stubborn fighter and a "hard hitter." His services have often been sought in other States then his own, and he is every where popular as a "stump" speaker-except those upon the other side, who smart under his merciless words. During the He was retired in 1881. famous Maine campaign of 1879 he visited that State at the urgent request of Mr. Blaine, and delivered 30 speeches. In one, at Searsmont,

I appeal to you that you stand by the record this grand old Pine-tree State has made since 1861. I appeal to you that you go not back upon the record m have in your past in making the history of the rebellion, you do not undo the results your | gallant dead lost their lives to achieve. Could they to-day look down upon these scenes of political Texas. During the civil war be was Dull Ma-ter strife, and hear the bitter utterances of the Blackburns and Stephenses of the late rebellion from that "eternal camping ground" where "their silent tents are spread," they would join me in this ap-

your proud State. 'The dead of Maine, the gallant dead,

On every field they lie; On every field of strife made red With bloody victory. Their bones are on the Northern hill, And on the Southern plain, By brook and river, mount and rill,

And in the sounding main."

councils of the Nation in all this long night of reinstruction and restoration of Natio and by the men of your State who in Congress and Cabinet have shed unfading luster upon your name. To your State has been assigned morethan once in Congress the post of leader, when great questions have been made and settled. To the strong and unerring statesmanship of your sons and the audicious but patriotic and wise leadership of the peerless Plumed Knight of the gallant old State of Maine, the people of this country owe a debt they cannot pay

December 2, 1880, the Republican Presidenpeople of the country, is Gen. Charles H. Gros- tial electors of Ohio and other distinguished venor, who made his first appearance in Con- citizens visited President-elect Garfield at his gress last December, as the Representative home in Mentor, on which occasion Gen. Gresrom the 14th Ohio District. He was born at venor was chosen spokesman of the party to Pomfret, Windham Co., Conn., Sept. 20, 1833. convey to Mr. Garfield their congratulations on of English ancestry, being a descendant of the successful issue of the campaign just

Although a new man in Congress, Gen. Grosvenor during the last session made rapid strides grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a toward a place in the front rank along with soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving on those who are marked as leaders. When he the personal staff of Gen. Washington, with the arose to his feet he always had something to rank of Colonel. He afterward became distin- say, and never failed to command the attention guished as Judge of the Circuit Court of Con- of the House. His speeches, logical and punnecticut, and was also for several years a mem- gent, rarely fell upon unlistening ears. As an advocate of the claims of the soldiers and the widows and orphans he has no superior in the House. His eloquence was often heard in their removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1838, behalf. He was ceaseless and untiring in his efforts to secure recognition for them. The failure of many just measures relating to pensions was not due to any lack of diligence and earnest advocacy on the part of Gen. Grosvenor and scores of other true friends of the soldiers. It was simply because the adverse vote was too large. In the reports of Congressional proceedings numerous extracts from Gen. Grosvenor's speeches were published in these col-

#### PERSONAL.

Comrade Robert Smalls is making a vigorous canvass for re-election to Congress in the Seventh District of South Carolina and will succeed. His district embraces the famous Sen Islands and the swampy country along the shore. The maluristhere is so deadly that only those acclimated dars brave its effects. Two or three Congressmen have been killed by it in prosecuting their canvasses, and one of the two competitors who started in against Smalls has just died from its effects. Smalls seems to be proof against it, and is going on his way triumphantly, as he has several times before, He is an exceptionally valuable Congressman, and is the best Representative his race has had uponthe floor of the House. He is always in his seaf, and watches business very carefully. He never rises to speak unless he has something to say, and he says it very forcibly. He worsted Herbert, of Alasbama, last Winter, very neatly, in a five minute speech, much to the pleasure of many of that gentleman's party friends, who do not like all his ways. Comrade Smalls, it will be remembered, was the negro pilot of the rebel steamer Planter, which he adroitly took possession of early one morning in 1862, steamed out of the harbor of Charleston and delivered her over to our blockaders. He afterward did splendid service as pilot on the ironelads that attacked Fort Sumter.

The Sunday Telegram, of Lawrence, Mass., gives up its first page of the issue of Sept. 19 to an excel-Gen. Grosvenor studied law under the directient portrait of Past Commander-in-Chief Gen. official career, in which he is paid the highest compliments. He took the postoffice at Lawrence on the 7th of August, 1861, but at the second call for troops set about raising a company, and telegraphed his resignation to the Department at Washington. The Postmaster-General replied that they were not accepting resignations for that reason, but would grant him an indefinite leave of absence. While he was in the field his duties were performed by a deputy, and on his return he resumed them. The business of the office and its facilities for transacting it have developed enormously during Comrada Merrill's administration of it, and, as the Telegram says, it has always ranked among the very best of its class, its record of errors being ahead of any similar office in New England. So well pleased have the people of Law-When his term expired, last Spring, the whole At the battle of Nashville Col. Grosvenor business population of Lawrence, without regard ommanded a brigade consisting of the 18th to party, united in an earnest request to the Presi-Ohio and 20th Ind. batteries. Advancing on prenticeship in the same office and who is a worthy man in every way was made his successor.

The comrades in Iowa are simply enthusiastic over the great speech delivered by Comrade Heps burn at the recent grand Reunion held at Decorah Unfortunately no stenographer was present, and as Col. Hepburn had no notes no report is possible, but all agree that it was the most superb oration delivered in the State for years. All who have heard him on the floor of the House or elsewhere will readily agree to this, for as a speaker he has ew equals in the Nation.

Micager Hancock, 98 years old, who fought at Lundy's Lane, rode 20 miles the other day with his 68 year-old son in a wagon to make application for a pension. The veteran is in an admirable state of

The new issue of two-dollar silver certificates bears a portrait of the late Maj.-Gen. W. S. Han-

cock in full-dress uniform. Gen, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews returned from Europe a week since. They are now in New York, but will in a few days come to Washington, where their handsome residence on Connecticut avenue is being prepared for their reception. Soon after their arrival they will be given a series of entertainments by the families of the various Justices of

Mrs. Logan has returned to the city from Chieago, and is again at Calumet Place, where her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, has been spending the

Milford Springs, Mass., about 10 days ago and is now suffering severely from the effects of the acci-

dent. He is at Newport, Wadsworth Post, G.A.R., New York city, has been somewhat excited over a lawsuit of George Stewart against Post Commander James P. Rogers, The jury found for the defendant, justifying the action of Rogers in the whole matter. The trouble grew out of the alleged misappropriation of \$25 belonging to the Post. Stewart was tried for this and acquitted, and then brought suit against Rogers for damages, which case was last week disposed of as indicated above.

Comrade J. J. Fitzgerrell, of San Miguel County, N. M., dropped in upon THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE one day last week. He is a "boomer" in New Mexico, and says it is a paradise for old soldiers, Comrade Fitzgerrell is an active and untiring Grand Army man, devoted to the success of the Order. Comrade George P. Hail is entertaining the com-

rades of his Post at Oswego, Kan., with well-written reminiscences of his 14 months in rebel pris-

### MUSTERED OUT.

Cooxs.—Sept. 14, at Spring Hill, Kan., Maj. Israel A. Coons, aged 39. He was born in Fairfield County, D. He studied at the Ohio Medical College and the Starling Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1862. He practiced medicine in Dayton, O., and vicinity until 1861, when he entered the army as Surgen of the i4th Ohio, in the three-months service. On his return he was commissioned surceon of the 38th Ohio, and served two and a haif years, tost of the time as Brigade Surgeon, and for a hort time was Medical Director of a division. Ho had charge of a hospital at Stone River. He resigned on account of disability contracted in the service, and from which he died. In 1869 he regoved from Middletown, O., to Spring Hill, Kam, where he practiced until his last sectine s. He was buried by Gen. Curtis Post, No. 10t, of which he as been an active and esteemed member since

HAMMOND,-Col. John F. Hammond died at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 28. He was born in Columbia, S. C., in 18.0, and entered the army as Assisting urgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant in 1817. his first service being in the Mexican war. He was comoted at various times, being brevetted Lieus enant-Colonel in 1865 for faithful and american service, and receiving 7 one commission in 1876.

BRADFORD, - Serg't Geo, S. P. Bradford, C. S. A., who for many years has find charge of the fort on Chrk's Point, New Hedford, was stricken with apoplexy on Thursday morning, and died in the afternoon. He was born; in Quebec in 1822. Ho enlisted in the army in 1846, and ever since has remained in the service. He served at the investment of Vera Cruz, and was also in the battles of totale in the war. I conjure you, by the pride | Cerro Gordo, Contreres, Cherubusco, and the City of Mexico. When the war cuded he was ordered to garrison duty at Vera Cruz. He next served in Florida against the Seminoles, and subsat Fort Hamilton, N. V., and had charge of the BLAIR.-At West Jefferson, O. Chas. W. Lond. tents are spread," they would join me in this appeal. You owe something to the glorifled dead of under Admiral Porter. He lost his left arm in action at Clifton, Tenn, FLOYD. - Daniel Floyd, Sergeant, 88th U.S. C. T.

fied recently at West Jefferson, O. He was a worthy member of Wilson Burrows Post, 359, Beourtment of Ohio.

KELTNER.-At Findley, Hancock Co., O., Salonius A. Keltner, aged 38. He lost his right leg at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 19, 1861. He was a member of Stokes Post, No. 54, Department of Ohio.